The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,596.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6. 1789.

To the SUBSCRIBERS *to this New*

AMPHITHEATRE & RIDING-SCHOOL.

IT is particularly requested, that such of the Gentlemen as have not already paid in their subscription money, will take the earliest opportunity of paying the same to Mr Baxter, architect, who has received full power from the Committee and Subscribers, at a meeting on Friday last, to discharge and give a receipt for the same, and to carry on the building with the greatest expedition.

N.B. As the subscription is filled up within six 20l. shares, it is requested of those that wish to subscribe, to send in their names immediately to the aforesaid Mr Baxter.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY BELL AND BRADFUTE, AND W. CREECH,
In one vol. 12mo, price 4s. bound,
A BRIEF

SURVEY OF THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE,

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The Ancient and Modern Worlds, | And the Four Quarters—neatly engraved.

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6. Sallust's History of Catiline's Conspiracy and the War with Jugurtha, with an English Translation and Explanatory Notes—a new edition, being the 5th, price 2s. 6d. bound.
7. A Select Century of Cordery's Colloquies, with an English Translation—3d edition, price 1s.

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Merchant in Stirling, having now moved to his shop, south side of the Cross, has laid in a fresh assortment of *all kinds of HARDWARE*; and for the present shooting season, a variety of double barrel'd guns and fowling pieces, Watt's new patent shot, battle powder, agates, flints, flasks, fowling bags, wax cloth for gun covers, riding aprons, hunting cloaks, and trot-cosies. Also hats, gloves, cotton and silk stockings, umbrellas, fifes, violins, German Flutes, &c.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of ROXBURGH being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates in the counties of Roxburgh, East-Lothian, and Berwick, hopes that no Gentleman will shoot thereon. All unqualified persons found trespassing, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

PRESERVATION OF THE GAME.

MR SPEIRS of Elderslie hopes no person will presume to kill game of any kind on his Lands of Renfrew and Lanerkshires without liberty from him. Poachers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of Law.

REFORM

Of the Internal Government of the Boroughs.

THE Committee of Convention for Reform hereby give notice, That the general annual meeting of Delegates from the Burgesses, is to be held at Edinburgh, Wednesday the 19th of August current; and the Committee request that Delegates from all the concurring Boroughs may attend, as matters of the utmost importance to the interest of Reform are to be taken under consideration.

Place of meeting, in the Baxters Hall, James's Court, Lawn-market.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

At Very Reduced Prices.

THE STOCK of GOODS belonging to Messf. Peter Forrester, and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off, at his Shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Castor Frames, Salts, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sauce Boats, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.
London made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread-Baskets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks, of all kinds.
Mahogany and Shagreen Cases, for Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords and Hangers.
Variety of fine Prints, in Gilt burnished Frames.
Double and Single Barrelled Guns.
Patent Spring Bayonet, Pocket and Holster Pistols.
Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgamon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.

A great many of the articles are new and fashionable; and as Peter Forrester will be receiving fresh assortments during the sale of the old stock, the Public will find this a favourable opportunity of supplying themselves.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accompts, as all those remaining unsettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of business, in order to effect payment.

The highest prices are given for old Gold, Silver, and Lace, as usual. ☞ Commissions punctually attended to.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE JEMIMA,
Donald Denoon Master,
Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods, and will positively sail the 19th current.—The ship has excellent accommodations for passengers—is a remarkable fast sailer.

The master to be spoken with at the New England Coffeehouse, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

AT LEITH,
For Kingston, Jamaica, direct,
THE BRIG FLORA,
DAVID FOTHERINGHAM Master,
English built, about 250 tons burden,
Is ready to take in goods, and will sail the 15th of August.

For freight or passage apply to William Sibbald and Co. merchants, Leith.

FOUND,

About eight days ago,

A Light Brown POINTER DOG.—Apply to Alexander Bell, potter in Prestonpans.

THE FOLLOWING
NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY F. GROSE, ESQ. F.A.S.
Printed for S. HOOPER, and sold by C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh, may be had of all Booksellers in Great Britain.

Under the Inspection of the Author, this Day are Published,
NUMBER I. TO NUMBER X. OF
THE
ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND & WALES,
BEING A COLLECTION OF

VIEWS of the most REMARKABLE RUINS and ANCIENT BUILDINGS, accurately drawn on the spot. To each view is added an historical account of its situation, when and by whom built (tracing its possessors from its foundation to the present time), with every interesting circumstance relating thereto—And to render this work a complete introduction to the study of our National Antiquities, a description is given of the several kinds of [illegible] and Gothick [illegible]

This work may be had in single volumes, or complete in eight, in boards, at 12l. 16s. 6d.—but to accommodate those who intend to become purchasers, and may prefer the mode of a weekly publication, they may have them delivered every Saturday till the whole is completed, by sending their address to the publishers or to their own booksellers.

The eight volumes will be comprised in 171 numbers, at 1s. 6d. each—each to contain four views or three, a ground plan, and a county map. But it will frequently happen, in order to range the plates with each respective description in regular county order, that some numbers will contain more than four views, &c.; but, upon the whole, the plates will answer in number as above mentioned.

*** A few copies are printed on a fine medium paper, price 2s. each number, or 17l. 2s. complete.

AND THIS DAY ARE PUBLISHED,
Upon the same Plan as the above Work, at 3s. 6d. the quarto, and 2s. 6d. the royal octavo, each number, sewed,
NUMBER I. TO VIII. OF
I. THE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.
II.

A Treatise on ANCIENT ARMOUR and WEAPONS, taken from the original armour in the Tower of London, and other arsenals, museums, and cabinets; illustrated with 51 copperplates, containing upwards of 200 subjects, beautifully engraved. Price in boards 2l. 2s.

*** Also a Supplement to the said Work, containing 12 plates, finely engraved, most of which consist of Asiatic armour, arms, and weapons. Price 10s. 6d.

III. MILITARY ANTIQUITIES, being a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the present time, compiled from authentic manuscripts, public records, and other approved authorities; elegantly printed on a fine medium paper in 4to, illustrated with upwards of 80 plates, finely engraved, in two volumes, price in boards 4l. 4s.

IV. A PROVINCIAL GLOSSARY, with a Collection of Local Proverbs and popular Superstitions, 8vo,

V. RULES for drawing CARICATURES, with an Essay on Comic Painting, price 2s.

VI. A SURE GUIDE to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour, price 1s. 6d.

CAITHNESS MANUFACTURES.

THE plan for establishing Manufactures in Caithness could well be expected from the short time that it has been in agitation. A tannery is already established. A bleachfield on a large scale is begun, and will soon be completed; and persons desirous of engaging in the Linen Manufacture will find there an opportunity of carrying it on to advantage. But as a spirit of industry is the most likely to be excited by establishing many branches at once, the one having a tendency to support and encourage the other, the subscribers are extremely desirous of establishing, at the same time, a branch of the Woollen Manufacture, to carry on which, one of the first houses in London has promised its assistance. Any person, therefore, of spirit and of skill in that branch of manufacture, and with a sufficient capital to carry it on, with the aid he will receive from the subscribers, may find this a situation in which both may be employed with advantage to himself, and utility to the county.

For particulars, apply to Mr Horne writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or to Mr William Henderson merchant in Thurso, and secretary to the subscribers there.

To LET or SELL, and to be entered to at Martinmas first,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, Brewery, Malting, and Piece of Ground, lying on the south side [illegible] presently possessed by Alexander Anderson. It is a place very proper for a distillery, brewery, soap work, or any other manufactory which requires plenty of good water, or houses for machinery, workmen, &c.

For further particulars, apply to William Ronaldson, baker, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

To be Sold by private bargain,

A Fine BIRCH WOOD of the best kind, and fit for every purpose, at Duntoulich, about 13 miles above Dunkeld. Sufficient time will be given for cutting and carrying away the timber.

The wood will be shown by Duncan Cameron, wood forester at Duntaulich.

Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3d August 1789.

To be LET in Guild,

To the highest bidder, on Friday the 11th day of September next, for the term of twenty-one years, and to be entered upon at Martinmas first,

ALL those WATER CORN MILLS, commonly called the *New Mills*, situated on the river of Whittater, with the Messuage or Tenement thereto belonging, together with the Meadow & Pasture ground, called *the Mayor's Banks and Haugh*; and also the right of Fishing in the said river of Whittater, as hath been usually accustomed by the former tenants of the said mills.

The terms on which the said premisses are to be let, may be seen at Mr Willoby's office in Berwick aforesaid.

A FARM TO LET.

THE Farm of BLACKFORD, one mile south of Edinburgh, to be Let, and entered to at Martinmas next.

Proposals to be given in in writing at the farm-house of Blackford, between and the 15th curt.

The whole stock of horses, cows, and sheep, and also the whole crop, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, pease, and potatoes, with from 4000 to 5000 stones old & new hay, to be sold by public roup upon the ground, on Friday the 21st of August 1789.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

FOR GRENADA,
THE CARRIERE,
Francis Hay master,
Will be ready to receive goods by the middle of August, and clear to sail by the 5th September. She sails well and has good accommodation for passengers, who may apply to John Campbell, sen. here or Messf. Alexander M'Lachlan and Co. at Port Glasgow.

A *House Carpenter*, who can be well recommended, willing to engage for three years, to go to Grenada, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to Mr Campbell.

C. F. D.
BY ORDER OF THE SOVEREIGN.

THE KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the CAPE are appointed to meet in Peter Clark's, Byre's Close, Luckenbooths, on Saturday next the 8th current, to celebrate their Forty-eighth Grand Festival, where it is expected the members will give due attendance.

Dinner at three precisely.

TOLLS TO LET.

THE *TOLLS* leviable at *Wright's Houses*, and *Nine Mile Burn*, in the county of Edinburgh, are to be Let by public roup, for one or more years, from and after the 15th day of August 1789, within the Old Justiciary Court-house, on Monday the 10th day of the said month of August, at 9 o'clock forenoon.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Mitchelson, Esq. Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

LET OF TOLLS IN CRAMOND DISTRICT.

THE TOLL-DUTIES, payable to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the Turnpike Gates of Kirkbraehead, Broughton-loan, and North Leith and Stockbridge, are to be let in tack by way of public roup, by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts for said shire, at their General Meeting on Monday the 10th day of August, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the old Justiciary Court-house, Edinburgh, and that for one, two, or three years from and after the 15th day of August current, when the present lease expires.

By a new act of Parliament, many exemptions granted by former acts are taken off, and particularly the exemption on stones and other materials, for buildings in the city of Edinburgh, by which it is expected that the toll-duties will be considerably increased.

For particulars, apply to Mr Mitchelson, Nicolson-street, where the articles and conditions of roup, and a copy of the new act of Parliament, are to be seen.

ROUP OF THE NEW TOLLS

Within the Post Road District of the County of Edinburgh.

ATACK of the TOLLS and DUTIES imposed by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, and to be levied at Jock's Lodge, the Abbey Hill, Sea field, and the north end of the east road from Restalrig to Leith, at which four places toll-bars are to be erected, IS TO BE EXPOSED to public Roup by the Trustees appointed for carrying into execution the said Act, within the old Justiciary Court House in Edinburgh, upon Monday next, the 10th day of August at eleven o'clock forenoon, and that jointly or separately, and for one, two, or three years, as the said Trustees shall then judge expedient.

Those who intend to offer for the said tolls may see the articles and conditions of roup, and be informed of the particular tolls and duties to be levied, by applying to Mr Mitchelson, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

FARM AND LIME-KILNS.

TO BE LET,

THE Farm of LONGFAUGH, Mains, and others, with two LIME KILNS, as presently possessed by Robert Tait, lying within the parish of Chrichton, and sherriffdom of Edinburgh. The farm consists of about 138 Scots acres, whereof 127 are arable, and 11 pasture. The ground and houses are in good order.

The sale of lime is very considerable, the demands from the south being constant, [illegible] for such a number of [illegible] try to the gates, grais and kilns, to be at Whitsunday 1790, and to the arable land at Martinmas thereafter.

Proposals in writing may be given in to Alexander Callander, Esq. of Chrichton, the proprietor, or to John Alexander Higgins, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and the names of offerers will be kept secret, if desired. William Paterson, overseer at Chrichton, will show the grounds and lime kilns.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS BRYCE,
Manufacturer in Paisley.

THE said Thomas Bryce having, in the month of February last, executed a trust deed or conveyance of his subject, in favours of Messf. John Smith, William Shanks, and John Watson, manufacturers in Paisley, and James Gerard, merchant there, for behoof of his whole creditors, which has been acceded to by the creditors—these are requiring the whole creditors of the said Thomas Bryce, to lodge exact notes of their debts, with affidavits to the verity, in the hands of the said John Watson, one of the trustees, betwixt and the first day of October next; certifying those that fail that they will be cut off from any share of the dividend then to be made by the trustees of the said estate which has been recovered.

Paisley, August 4. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID MORICE, Jun.
Advocate in Aberdeen, Merchant and Dealer in Victual.

AT a meeting of the said Creditors upon the 31st of July last, Charles Gordon, advocate in Aberdeen, was chosen interim-factor on the sequestrated estate of the said David Morice; and the said Charles Gordon hereby intimates, that the sheriff has appointed Saturday the 8th day of August inst. and Thursday in each of the three succeeding weeks, for examination of the said David Morice, his family, and others acquainted with his affairs, and that within the laigh tolbooth of Aberdeen, at twelve o'clock mid-day: At which examination the whole creditors are invited to be present.

The factor further intimates, that a general meeting of the creditors will be held on Friday the 11th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Peter Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a trustee.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Dr FRANCIS SWEDIAUR,
Salt-manufacturer at Port Seton.

AT a meeting of the creditors of the said Dr Swediaur, held at Edinburgh, upon the 5th of August current, Charles Elliot, bookseller in Edinburgh was appointed interim-factor; by whom notice is hereby given, that, in terms of the act of Parliament, and appointment of the creditors present at the said meeting, another meeting of the creditors of the said Dr Swediaur is to be held within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee or trustees. The factor also intimates, That Friday being the 14th day of August current, and each Friday of the three succeeding weeks, is appointed for examining the bankrupt and those acquainted with his affairs, before the Sheriff of Haddington, at twelve o'clock noon, when such of the creditors as chuse may attend.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

AND

Upon Saturday the 15th August current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, will be exposed to roup, at Port Seaton,

The Horses, Carts, and other Labouring Utensils belonging to the said Dr Swediaur, with the Household Furniture, &c. &c. Also, a Two-Wheeled Chaise, upon a modern and convenient construction.

N. B. On the same day, will be shown, at the house of Dr Swediaur, a valuable Collection of Books, Paintings, &c. Also, an Elegant Electrical Machine, which will also be sold by auction, if purchasers appear.

TOTAL ABOLITION of PATRONAGE.

THE Committee in Glasgow for abolishing PATRONAGE, printed in July last, and sent, in the course of a few months after, to the several parishes in Scotland, copies of a petition to the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS, for a total repeal of the ecclesiastical Patronage laws in Scotland. The Committee also printed circular letters in October last, which were likewise transmitted to said parishes.

We are sorry to learn, that notwithstanding the utmost care was taken to forward the said petitions and letters properly, yet several Presbyteries received neither of them: However, what we chiefly intended by these publications, was to convey instruction to the people of Scotland concerning the grievances of Patronage, and point out the means whereby it may be abolished. And, upon the dissolution of Parliament, we design to print, and transmit to the several parishes in Scotland, copies of a short petition, to be *transcribed* by them, (seeing the House of Commons receive no *printed* petitions), which, without hesitation, Presbyterians of every denomination may subscribe indiscriminately.

We return most grateful thanks to the *three hundred parishes*, who, a considerable while ago, signified, by letters or advertisements, their approbation of our plan, and promised, in general, to contribute according to their abilities, for carrying it into execution; to which determination, we trust, they will inviolably adhere, although, perhaps, some persons, who prefer Acts of *Parliament* to the Acts of the *Apostles*, should be disposed to cavil—while others, who look no higher than man, may assiduously raise mountains of difficulties in our way, which, by OMNIPOTENT POWER on our side, can easily be made a plain—and a third class, Gallio-like, may care for none of these things!—We also return most cordial thanks to the *Presbyteries* and *parishes* who lately met, and collected money for defraying their share of the expences that may be incurred in sending *Delegates to London*, to wait in person on the Members of Parliament who may present our petitions, and employ *Counsel* to plead our cause in Parliament; which must cost a considerable sum of money; but will be exceeding trifling to individuals in five hundred parishes,—and short of this number we cannot proceed. And, according to the scheme laid down in our last circular letter, we beg, that the parishes in a Presbytery would chuse a Delegate in a Presbytery-town, and impower him to write us as therein directed, with a list of the parishes in the bounds of a Presbytery who may join in our plan, and mention the sum of money they can raise, for our government;—the money to be lodged in Banks till wanted.

His Majesty's late indisposition (which in Divine PROVIDENCE is now happily removed), and the restrictions in the Regency bill, embarrassed people so much, that we have been prevented from presenting petitions this session of Parliament; and if Parliament be not dissolved this session, it would be improper to present them next session, which, in that event, will be the last of this Parliament, seeing it is improbable that our business could be finished in one session, and between Parliaments it would be lost; consequently we must wait till a *new Parliament be chosen and met, before petitions can be subscribed or presented.*

For seven years past we have used every mean in our power to persuade the people of Scotland to join in our plan; and if after all we shall fail of success, they will have themselves to blame, if, through negligence, their chains shall be rivetted on them and their posterity perpetually!—In the meantime, we intreat the *real friends* of Religion, and the Church of Scotland, to use every mean in their power to rouse the nation in general to unite in the intended application to the Legislature, [illegible] with known in a civil and religious point of light, [illegible] being the *grand source* of all the unhappy divisions that prevail in our country, and the *errors* that prevail in our *Church* at present. And, can another mode of settling Ministers, than POPULAR ELECTION, (our *unalienable right*, and the plan laid down in the NEW TESTAMENT), be named, (*our enemies being judges*) whereby our *breaches could be healed*, and our *Church restored to her former purity in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government?*

The wide steps of defection, which are violently pursued at present by our Church courts, too recent and notorious to be particularized here, whereby the CONSTITUTION of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND is unhinged, have a language louder than ten thousand thunders, to rouse all her *conscientious members* to unite cordially as one man in the intended application to Parliament for the abolition of Patronage. In this case we may, by the Divine blessing, be instrumental in saving her from *ruin*; and will, at least, have the consolation to think, we have done all in our power to prevent a *separation* from her: but, failing of success, to all human probability, we may give her over for *lost—irretrievably lost.*

How applicable to our case just now is the lamentation of GOD OVER the deplorable condition of his ancient Church! "I have forsaken mine house, I have left mine heritage, I have given the dearly beloved of my soul into the hands of her enemies.—Mine heritage is unto me as a lion, it crieth out against me; therefore have I hated it.—Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard, they have trodden my portion under foot; they have made my pleasant portion a desolate wilderness. They have made it desolate, and being desolate it mourneth unto me; the whole land is desolate because no man layeth it to heart." Also the Church's bitter complaints of the apparent hopelessness of her case: "O God, why hast thou cast us off for ever? why doth thine anger smoke against the sheep of thy pasture? Lift up thy feet unto the perpetual desolations: Even all that the enemy hath done wickedly in thy sanctuary. A man was famous according as he lifted up axes upon the thick trees; but now they break down the carved work thereof at once with axes and hammers.—O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? Shall the enemy BLASPHEME THY NAME forever?—Woe is me for my hurt; my wound is grievous: My tabernacle is spoiled, and all my cords are broken: My children are gone forth of me, and they are not: There is none to stretch forth my tent any more, and set up my curtains:—For the pastors are become brutish, and have not sought the LORD: Therefore they shall not prosper, and their flocks shall be scattered."

It is hoped, that the LANDED INTEREST of Scotland will consider, before it be too late, that Patronage unrepealed must occasion immense sums of money to be laid out annually by the Secession, which is daily increasing, in building meeting-houses, and maintaining Ministers, while many charges in our established Church are becoming perfect sinecures!—and that all *judicious* Presbyterians in Scotland, of every *paint* and *denomination*, who call no man Master upon earth, but make the *Scriptures their rule*, and have been lamenting the ruined walls of our *Jerusalem*, will now say in one voice, "Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion; for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come: For thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof. The GOD of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build." And let them strengthen one another's hands in this good work, by mutual converse, letters, and *advertisements*.

*** To prevent mistakes, this advertisement will be inserted in all the Scotch newspapers; and our friends in towns, &c. who read newspapers regularly, will please be so good as send copies of it to their neighbouring parishes, who may not constantly peruse these means of intelligence, seeing it impossible for us to answer all the letters particularly we receive on this most important subject.

Glasgow, 16th June, 1789.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUGUST 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 22.

THE plague appears totally ſuſpended in this city and neighbourhood, but the contagion ſpreads in many parts of the Morea; and the laſt letters from Smyrna adviſe, that it ſtill continues there.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 10.

An account was received here yeſterday of the Duke of Sudermania's having ſailed with the fleet from Carlſcrona, on the morning of the 6th inſtant. The fleet conſiſts of 21 ſhips of the line, 9 large frigates, and 5 ſmaller ones, 3 cutters, and 4 yachts.

[This Gazette contains congratulatory Addreſſes to his Majeſty from the Roman Catholic Clergy in the Province of Canada—the Citizens of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *July* 31.

The gaol bill and a private bill were brought up from the Commons.

TOBACCO BILL.

In a further Committee, Lord Walſingham in the chair,

The remaining clauſes of the bill were read. Some objections were ſtated by the *Lord Chancellor* to particular clauſes, but from the bad ſucceſs of his motion yeſterday, he ſaid, he ſhould not preſs any amendment now, but reſerve what he had to ſay to the third reading, when he would enter his objections upon record.

The *Duke of Richmond*, in a converſation on a particular clauſe, ſaid, as he might not be preſent on the third reading of the bill, he ſhould ſtate his objections now. He was of opinion that it was full of faults, and that the laying open the ſecrets of the manufacturers was a ſerious grievance; for which reaſons he could not conſcientiouſly give his vote for the bill.

The *Duke of Leeds*, in that clauſe which relates to ſetting up a manufacture within five miles of the ſea-coaſt, propoſed an amendment, which was agreed to; after which all the clauſes were read, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Wedneſday next.

EAST INDIA COMPANY BILL

Was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next; to which day their Lordſhips adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *July* 31.

At half after three o'clock, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod informed the Speaker, that their Lordſhips deſired the attendance of the Speaker, and the Houſe, to hear his Majeſty's commiſſion read; and the Houſe being *virtually* conſtituted, by the authority of the Black Rod, the Speaker attended the ſummons.

[The Bills which received the royal aſſent by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, were, the Newſpaper Bill, the Newfoundland and Greenland Fiſhery Bill, the Corn Bill, and Pawnbrokers Bill.—The Cromford Canal and other Private Bills alſo received the royal aſſent.]

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The Bill for naturalizing Mr Le Bou, was read a third time, and paſſed.

NEW WRITS.

The Speaker, attended by the Clerks of the Houſe, and Mr Roſe, proceeded then to further buſineſs.

Mr *Roſe* moved, that writs be iſſued for a Member to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of Bedwin, in the room of the Marquis of Graham, who has vacated his ſeat, by accepting of the office of one of the Joint Paymaſters of his Majeſty's forces.

[illegible] for a Member to ſerve in Parliament.

And for a Member to ſerve in Parliament in the room of Lord Bayham, who has vacated his ſeat for the city of Bath, by being appointed one of his Majeſty's Lords of the Treaſury. Adjourned to Monday.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *July* 27.

We are a little recovered here from the conſternation occaſioned by the late ſhocking exceſſes of the mob and horrid executions; but the accounts which we daily receive from the country, ſhew that the flames of civil diſcord rage ſo violently in the Provinces, that we have but too much reaſon to apprehend that nothing but blood can extinguiſh them.

The ſtorming of the Baſtile has been, as it were, a ſignal for the whole kingdom to fly to arms.

DIJON,

(the capital of Burgundy) the people roſe with one accord, and, as if one ſoul animated them, at the ſame inſtant.

They firſt ſecured the perſon of the Commandant; they then made themſelves maſters of the Caſtle, where they found as many ſtands of arms as were ſufficient to arm almoſt the whole city.

The buſineſs was conducted with temper, and without bloodſhed. From that period, every citizen, even in tranſacting the affairs of their trades and calling, are conſtantly armed, leſt they ſhould be taken by ſurprize.

We have juſt heard that the whole Province of Dauphiny is in arms; and ſo is Brittanny.

At Rennes, the capital of this laſt-mentioned Province, a dreadful ſlaughter of the Citizens was apprehended; but fortunately it was prevented by thoſe who were to have been actors in the bloody ſcene—the ſoldiers.

The Commandant thinking he ſhould be able to keep the people in awe, by ſhewing that he was prepared for extremities, cauſed ſeveral pieces of cannon to be drawn from the arſenal. He had them charged with grape, in the preſence of the people, and then turned againſt the city, declaring at the ſame time, that though nothing could be more ſhocking to his feelings, than to be obliged to ſhed the blood of his fellow-ſubjects, yet if the people ſhould attempt to diſturb the public tranquillity, and make any effort to overturn the power and authority, which, having been committed to his care by his Majeſty, it was his duty to defend and maintain, he muſt, though with the greateſt reluctance, fire upon the citizens.

The people hearing this menace, cauſed an addreſs to the garriſon to be drawn up, and circulated among the three regiments that compoſe it. In this addreſs, a moſt forcible appeal was made to the feelings and paſſions of the ſoldiers, to ſhew that the duty they owed to their country was more ſacred and more obligatory than any which they owed to their military ſuperiors; nay, that when the latter commanded them to execute orders deſtructive of Public Liberty, Obedience was a Crime, and Diſobedience was a Virtue!

The citizens then called upon the ſoldiers to declare whether they could ever call themſelves Frenchmen, if they ſhould fire upon a people, whoſe only crime was, that they were endeavouring to make Frenchmen *free*, and baniſh *ſlavery* from the kingdom.

This addreſs produced all the effect that the people wiſhed for or expected. The three regiments opened a kind of treaty with the citizens, in which they ſtipulated, that if they ſtand by the people, the people ſhould pledge themſelves to ſtand by them, and never to abandon them to the rigour of military laws, for the ſtep which they were about to take.

The people inſtantly acceded to the terms propoſed by the troops, and ſwore that they never would abandon them; and, that whatever power ſhould attempt to puniſh them for the patriotic ſtep they were willing to take, muſt firſt deſtroy the city of Rennes.

The treaty being thus ratified, the three regiments immediately declared for, and joined the people.

Both united, reſolved to ſtorm the arſenal, where the Commandant had ſhut himſelf up with a conſiderable detachment of artillery, and ſome other ſoldiers, belonging to the three regiments, upon whom he thought he could depend.

The troops and citizens marched boldly up to the arſenal; but inſtead of being ſaluted with grape ſhot, they heard the ſhouts of joy of the gunners and ſoldiers within, who deſerting the Commandant, declared for the people, and throwing open the gates of the arſenal, admitted their brethren.

The cannon were immediately drawn away from the arſenal, and placed in the great ſquare of the College, which was turned into an Artillery Park, and put under the guard of a body of armed citizens.

The city then formerly took the three regiments under its protection; and pledged itſelf to ſee that they received their pay regularly, and all other military allowances.

The Corporation of Rennes reſolved then to ſend a deputation to Paris, with an offer to bear a part in the expences to be incurred in ſupporting the King's French guards that had declared for the people.

But the ſpirit of the people of Britanny has not been confined to the capital of their province, in their ſtruggles for liberty. An aſſociation was ſet on foot through the country, and 40,000 names were ſoon put to it. The terror of this aſſociation has ſpread far and wide. Detachments from the body thus aſſociated have preſented themſelves before different ſtrong places, the commanders of which have been obliged to capitulate, and ſurrender them, together with the arms and ſtores to the people.

ANJOU

has caught the flame of liberty, and the people of that province have ſeized the citadel of Angers, their capital. The Duke de Briſac, who was Governor of it, had barely time to eſcape with his life.

NORMANDY

has exhibited a ſcene of ſtill greater confuſion, and alſo of bloodſhed.

The city of Rouen, the capital of that province—from the 12th to the 13th of July, was moſt dreadfully convulſed. The ſcarcity of corn was the firſt cauſe of the riſing.

The troops were ordered to fire, and were but too obedient; ſeveral lives were loſt, and many people wounded.

The regiment *de Navarre* did great execution upon the people; and was too fatally ſeconded by the *Marechauſſee*, or police guards, who piſtolled a great many, and cut down more with their ſabres, whilſt their horſes trampled ſeveral to death.

It is true, that many perſons of infamous character had mixed with the citizens, and were guilty of the greateſt [illegible] and inſiſted that they ſhould work no more, but, letting their looms ſtand ſtill, join in plundering the houſes of corn-factors, and all others, where they ſuſpected there was any grain or flour.

The news of the Revolution that had taken place in Paris on the 13th, had a conſiderable effect upon thoſe who were in power at Rouen; and neither the troops or the *Marechauſſee* received any more orders to ſhed blood.

The people finding by this time, that they were feared, reſolved to give a looſe to their vengeance. They ſwore they would have the life of M. de Belbœuf, the King's Attorney General to the Parliament of Rouen. Thoſe who intended to deal moſt mercifully with him, declared they would throw him into the Seine, and drown him.

He had the good luck, however, to eſcape to a guard-houſe, which would not have been the caſe, if the people had kept their intentions to themſelves.

The vengeance which could no longer affect his perſon, they reſolved to let fall upon his property. They accordingly repaired to his houſe, which they completely pillaged.

Several of the large boats that form the moving bridge of Rouen, were removed by the Commandant, to cut off the communication between the ſuburb and the city.

The people on both ſides of the river, not being able to act in concert, did as much miſchief apart as they could. They plundered on one ſide of the river two ſhips; and on the other ſeveral warehouſes.

In the midſt of the confuſion, a meſſenger arrived with advice, that 6000 peaſants, from the neighbouring province of Picardy, were on their march to the aſſiſtance of their brethren of Rouen.

There are at this moment 15,000 citizens in arms at Rouen, who regularly mount guard every day.—They have ſent an offer to the Committee at the Town-houſe of Paris, to ſend off 4000 men, completely armed, to the aſſiſtance of that capital, at a moment's warning.

At Havre-de-Grace alſo, the citizens are in arms, and bodies of them conſtantly patrole the ſtreets, both night and day.

A military aſſociation was ſet on foot by the magiſtrates; and, what is not a little ſingular, the King's Commandant, who, by his prudent conduct, had gained the good will of the people, was placed at the head of it.

The citizens having been informed, that troops would be ſent to reduce them, ſeized all the arms in the arſenal, and made themſelves maſters of two pieces of cannon placed on the Jettees.

They mount guard daily at the Tower, and at the city gate, called the gate *d'Ingoaville*, of which they are maſters.

The King's troops are in poſſeſſion of the Citadel, whence not a man ſtirs to enter the town.

The moment the news of the fall of the Baſtile reached

LYONS,

Monſ. Imbert, who acts as Mayor of that city, and to whom the news had been ſent, publiſhed an invitation to the citizens to meet him in St John's church, as he had tidings of the greateſt importance to impart to them. The church was crouded, and M. Imbert getting into the pulpit, read to the meeting the account which he had juſt received of the Revolution that had taken place in Paris.—Then addreſſing himſelf to the citizens, he ſaid,

"*Gentlemen*,

"As the nation has enemies, and it is poſſible that an attempt may be made to take us by ſurpriſe, here are the keys of the Arſenal, (holding them up to public view,) where every one who is known, and who wiſhes to arm himſelf, may now furniſh himſelf with arms and ammunition, and with every thing that may be neceſſary for his defence.

"I preſent you alſo the keys of Pierre Enciſe, (a ſtrong caſtle, and ſtate priſon,) where it would be proper to eſtabliſh a ſtrong poſt."

This ſpeech preſerved the peace of the city; for the people, finding that they might get arms whenever they ſhould find it neceſſary to aſk for them, did not attempt to force either the Arſenal or Pierre Enciſe.

On the 24th of July, the Queen cauſed it to be ſignified to the National Aſſembly, tho' not in her name, that if they would intimate who the perſons were, whom they wiſhed to ſee appointed to confidential ſituations in the ſtate, they ſhould moſt certainly be employed.

The ſenſe of the Aſſembly was taken on the occaſion, which was—"That it being the excluſive right of the King to appoint his Miniſters, the National Aſſembly ought not to interfere in the choice of them."

It was a moſt ſingular circumſtance that the firſt notice which M. Necker had of his recal, and of the revolution, was from his enemy, Madame de Polignac. They met in Baſle in Switzerland. M. Necker received a note at his hotel from the Ducheſs, requeſting him to take charge of ſome letters to Verſailles. He was ſurpriſed at the requeſt, as well he might: but on an interview, he learnt that the lady was a fugitive from her country on account of his diſmiſſion, and that his own ſecretary had been diſpatched after him with letters of recal from the King and Aſſembly. His aſtoniſhment, we may believe, was more than counterbalanced by his joy on the deliverance of France, and he prepared to return to his ſtation.

The National Aſſembly, on hearing that her Majeſty had mentioned her deſign of going to the church of Notre Dame in Paris, ſent a deputation to communicate to her Majeſty the extreme danger of ſuch a journey in the exiſting tumults; that they could not anſwer for the ſafety of her royal perſon, and therefore recommended to poſtpone the viſit to Paris, till order was re-eſtabliſhed. The Queen accordingly gave up her purpoſe.

Efficacious meaſures are taken by the city and the Permanent Committee, headed by M. Bailly and M. de la Fayette, to prevent a repetition of bloody and irregular executions; all the ſuſpected and accuſed perſons are to be inſtantly conveyed to the Abbaye St Germaine, and there kept under the guard of the armed citizens till trial. Over the priſon is placed this inſcription—*Accuſed under the hand and ſafeguard of the nation.*

The States General have not come to any deciſion on national affairs; their whole time being abſorbed in guarding againſt the popular riots which are not a little encreaſed by the publication of numbers of inflammatory papers.

The day after the executions in Paris, the National Aſſembly proceeded to take into conſideration the motion of M. de Lally Tolendal, for quieting the diſturbances of Paris, and for reſtoring peace to the Kingdom. Various propoſitions were made, beſides thoſe of M. de Lally. That of M. Mirabeau was, that they ſhould ſend to each of the diſtricts of Paris two deputies, to concert meaſures for the general [illegible] to them a municipal government as the only effectual means of putting a ſpeedy end to the tumults.

Very conſiderable debates took place, and objections were made to both the plans. To that of M. de Tolendal it was ſaid, that a mere invitation to the people to be quiet and peaceable would be of no avail; that the perſons who committed the exceſſes could not (or did not) read; and that they compromiſed their authority, if they attempted what was ineffectual. In objection to the motion of M. Mirabeau it was ſaid, that the diſtricts of Paris were not agreed among themſelves; that it would be difficult, if not impoſſible, to bring them all to agree to the meaſure of municipal government; that the National Aſſembly could not, in the moment when they were proceeding to the important labour of forming a conſtitution, ſpare ſixty of its members; that the remedy muſt be prompt, and that a municipality, which muſt be organized in the firſt place, offered but a ſlow cure.

Another propoſition was, the erection of a temporary tribunal, which ſhould have for its object to receive and judge of all proſecutions for crimes againſt the nation. By this, it was ſaid, the nation would be calmed, by aſſuring the people that they ſhould have legal vengeance of thoſe who had ſupported tyranny. But ſtrong objections were made againſt this plan. Why erect a new tribunal? Was there no juſtice in France, no magiſtrates, no laws, no executive power? Would a tribunal, thus haſtily formed, have the confidence of the people? Would it not too much reſemble thoſe commiſſions which had juſtly become ſo odious to the people.

At length the motion of M. de Tolendal was accepted, but referred to a Committee to reduce into proper terms. The general outline of the motion was, to ſay to the people, that it was unjuſt to puniſh even the criminal otherwiſe than by law, by juſtice, and their officers; but that by the conſtitution, which they were proceeding inſtantly to form, a tribunal ſhould be erected for the puniſhment of their oppreſſors, ſuitable to their deſerts.

The Committee immediately retired, and formed, from the motion of M. de Lally Tolendal, the following paper, which was ordered to be entered as the minutes of the National Aſſembly:

"The National Aſſembly, conſidering that, from the firſt moment of its formation it has adopted no reſolution but what entitles it to the confidence of the people:

"That it has already eſtabliſhed the firſt foundations on which the public liberty and felicity ſhould reſt:

"That the King has recently acquired a ſtronger claim than ever to the confidence of his faithful ſubjects:

"That not only has he himſelf invited them to demand their liberty and rights, but that, at the deſire of the Aſſembly, he has removed every ſubject of diffidence, capable of alarming the public mind:

"That he has removed thoſe troops whoſe preſence or approach had ſpread terror through the capital:

"That he has diſmiſſed from about his perſon the counſellors who were objects of uneaſineſs to the nation:

"That he has recalled thoſe whoſe return was ſo anxiouſly deſired:

"That he has appeared in the National Aſſembly with the unreſerved confidence of a father amidſt his children, to requeſt them to aid him in ſaving the ſtate:

"That, guided by the ſame ſentiments, he has repaired to the capital to aſſociate himſelf with his people, and by his preſence to diſpel every remaining apprehenſion:

"That in this ſtate of perfect harmony between the chief and repreſentatives of the nation, and after the complete union of all the orders, the Aſſembly is now occupied, and will never ceaſe to occupy itſelf in the great object of the conſtitution:

"That any diffidence, tending to diſturb the ineſtimable harmony of the preſent moment, would impede the labours of the Aſſembly, prove an obſtacle to the intentions of the King, and give at the ſame time a fatal blow to the general intereſt of the nation, and the private intereſts of its component members:

"That not a citizen, in fine, but who ſhould ſhudder at the idea of troubles, which in their deplorable conſequences would produce the diſperſion of families, the interruption of commerce, the privation of ſuccour for the poor, a ceſſation of labour for workmen and citizens, and for all ranks a total overthrow of ſocial order:

"The National Aſſembly therefore invite all the French to peace, to the maintenance of public order and tranquillity, to the confidence they owe their King and their repreſentatives, and to that reſpect for the laws, without which there exiſts no real liberty:

"The Aſſembly further declares, with reſpect to the agents of power, who ſhall have cauſed, or by their crimes may cauſe the misfortunes of the people, that they ought to be accuſed, convicted, and puniſhed; but that only by the law, which ſhould hold them under its ſafeguard, until it has decided on their fate; that the proſecution of all crimes of *Leſe Nation* appertains to the repreſentatives of the nation; that the Aſſembly, in the conſtitution which it is inceſſantly occupied in forming, will point out the tribunal before which every perſon accuſed of ſuch crimes ſhall be proſecuted, that he may be judged according to the laws, and in conſequence of a public trial.

"Reſolved, that the preſent declaration be printed, and tranſmitted by all the deputies to their reſpective conſtituents.

"*Done in the National Aſſembly, this 23d of July* 1789.

(*Signed*) *The Duc de Liancourt, Preſident,*
Stanislaus de Clermont Tonnere.
Le Chapelier.
Mounier.
The Abbe Gregoire.
The Abbe Sieyes.
The Comte de Lally Tolendal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

CHARGED WITH THE WORK OF PREPARING MATERIALS FOR FORMING

THE CONSTITUTION,

Read by Monſieur MOUNIER, *in the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *the 9th of July.*

GENTLEMEN,

You have eſtabliſhed a Committee for the purpoſe of preſenting you with a plan for the formation of the conſtitution of the kingdom. We are now going to lay before you what appears to us to be a convenient one; your wiſdom will examine whether it be ſuch as will anſwer the views which animate you.

To form a plan of work on any object whatever, it is neceſſary to examine it in its principal relations, in order to claſs and arrange its different parts. How ſhall we eſtabliſh their ſucceſſive connections, if the mind has not comprehended the whole?

The firſt thing neceſſary, was to form a preciſe idea of the word Conſtitution;—our ſenſe of this being once clearly determined, it was then our buſineſs to conſider the *Conſtitution* as adapted for a kingdom containing twenty-four millions of inhabitants, and as it has been partly conceived by our conſtituents. According to our ideas, a conſtitution is nothing elſe than a fixed and eſtabliſhed order in the manner of governing; this order cannot exiſt, if it be not upheld by fundamental rules, enacted by the free and formal conſent of the nation, or of thoſe it has choſen for its repreſentatives. Thus a conſtitution is a preciſe and conſtant form of government, or, if you pleaſe, it is the expreſſion of the rights and the obligations of the different powers which compoſe it.

Where the mode of government is not derived from the will of the people clearly expreſſed, that nation has no conſtitution; it poſſeſſes only an acting government, which varies according to circumſtances, and which gives way to all events. In ſuch a government, the ſupreme authority has more power to oppreſs the ſubject than to defend his rights. The governors and the governed are equally unhappy.—Undoubtedly it cannot be ſaid that we in France are entirely unprovided of all fundamental laws proper to form a conſtitution. During fourteen centuries, we have been governed by a King. The ſceptre has not been eſtabliſhed by force, but by the will of the nation. At the commencement of the monarchy, it made choice of a certain family for the throne. A free people elevated the Prince on a ſhield, and made the air reſound with their cries, and with the noiſe of their arms, which they ſtruck together in token of their joy. Revolutions, frequent as they were to be expected among a people who had not clearly enough traced the limits, or ſeparated the different kinds of power, have ſhaken the throne, and changed the dynaſties. Theſe have ſucceſſively favoured the increaſe or the diminution of the Royal authority; but the French have always felt that they ſtood in need of a King. The power of the Prince was a long time fettered by the feudal ariſtocracy; but the people never loſt ſight of it. They never ceaſed to invoke its aid againſt injuſtice; and, in times even of the groſſeſt ignorance, throughout every part of the empire, the weak, when oppreſſed, have always turned their eyes towards the throne, as to their natural protector.—The unhappy conſequences of dividing the Royal authority between Princes of the ſame family, have been the means of eſtabliſhing the indiviſibility of the throne, and the ſucceſſion by order of primogeniture.

That the kingdom might not be expoſed to the dominion of ſtrangers; that the ſceptre might be reſerved for a Frenchman, and that our Kings might be citizens, women were excluded from the throne.—Theſe ſacred maxims have always been ſolemnly acknowledged in every aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the nation, and we are ſent by our conſtituents to give them a renewed force.—Another acknowledged principle is, that Frenchmen cannot be taxed but with their own conſent; and during the long neglect of the people's rights, every time that the ſupreme power has occaſion to explain itſelf on this important ſubject, it has nevertheleſs declared, that ſubſidies ought to be a free and voluntary grant.

But notwithſtanding theſe acknowledged maxims, we do not poſſeſs a conſtitution; becauſe all the powers are confounded—becauſe no preciſe limits have been traced. The judicial power is not even ſeparated from the legiſlative. Authority is diſperſed; its different parts are always in contradiction; and in their

perpetual clashings, the rights of private citizens are betrayed; the laws are openly despised, or rather men are not agreed on what is to be called the laws.

The establishment of the Royal authority will certainly not be sufficient to create a constitution: if that authority has no bounds, it is necessarily arbitrary, and nothing is more directly opposite to a constitution than despotic power; but it must be acknowledged, that in France the defect of the constitution has not hitherto been favourable to the crown. Audacious ministers have frequently abused its authority. It has never enjoyed, except by intervals, all the power which ought to belong to it, for the happiness of the nation. How often have projects conceived to render the French happy, experienced obstacles which have brought into question the majesty of the throne! Has it not been obliged to struggle unremittedly, and almost always, with disadvantage, against the pretensions of bodies, and a multitude of privileges.

The supreme power of France has not hitherto been fixed upon a solid base, and its instability has often given an opportunity to ambition to seize upon it, and make it subservient to the success of its views.

A constitution which should determine precisely the rights of the monarch, and those of the nation, would therefore be as useful to the King as to our fellow-citizens. It is his will, doubtless, that his subjects should be happy. He will enjoy their happiness. And, when he shall act in the name of laws which he has concerted with the representatives of his people, no body of men, no individual, whatever be his rank or fortune, will have the rashness to oppose his power. His condition will be a thousand times more glorious and more happy than that of the most absolute despot. Arbitrary power constitutes the unhappiness of those who exercise it. The agents to whom it is necessary to entrust it, are continually striving to usurp it for their own benefit. There is a continual necessity either of yielding to it, or struggling to maintain it. And, as one of our first orators has well observed, what period of our monarchy shall we make choice of for an example of our pretended constitution? Shall we propose for our models the assembly held in the open air, in the months of March and May, under the first and second race of our Kings, where all free men met in arms, and deliberated on public affairs?—We, in these times, do not surely desire a tempestuous liberty; to constitute which, a general concourse, and an immense crowd of individuals is necessary, and which could not even subsist, but by establishing, after the example of our ancestors, domestic slavery, and villainage, in order that, during the absence of the greatest part of the freemen of the nation, the slaves might take care of our lands and our houses. We desire not a liberty without rule, which places an arbitrary authority in the multitude, disposes it to error, to precipitation, leads to anarchy, and has despotism always in her train, ready to seize its prey.—Shall we honour with the name of Constitution, that feudal aristocracy, which, for so long a time has laid waste this country? Shall we regret the times when the representatives of the Clergy, the Noblesse, and the Commons, called together after long intervals, merely to furnish subsidies for the Prince, presented petitions and remonstrances, suffered themselves to be prohibited the right of deliberating, by arret from the Council, left all abuses as they found them, gave themselves up to contemptible quarrels with each other, consolidated slavery rather than destroyed it, and by their weakness devoted their country to all the ills which they knew how to describe in their complaints, but which they dared not even attempt to remove. If such be the example we would imitate, let us renounce the *Etats-Generaux*; they will only be the means of oppressing the more our country.

Shall we chuse the period which has elapsed since the year 1614, that is to say, the period in which all our rights have been forgotten, in which arbitrary power has left the nation without representatives?—If so, why are we now assembled? To what end should we have accepted the confidence of our constituents?

But let us not lose our time in disputes upon words, while we are agreed about the thing itself. Even those who maintain that we have a constitution, acknowledge that it is necessary to perfect, to compleat it. The end is then the same—the thing desired is a happy constitution. Let us make the body of our constitution consist of true principles, let us place them there as its fundamental laws.—Let us repeat these principles once more, in order to give them new force, if they have indeed been already promulgated; let us destroy whatever is evidently vicious. Let us, in fine, fix the constitution of France; and if all good citizens are satisfied with it, what imports it, if by these it may be called the ancient, by those a new constitution.

(To be continued.)

LONDON—August 3.

M. Necker arrived at Paris on Tuesday last, at night, amidst the universal acclamations of the people. Next day he went to the National Assembly, to thank them for the honour they have done him, in calling for his assistance at this critical juncture.

The Prince de Lambesq and the Marechall de Broglio are arrested, the first at Luxembourg, the latter at Verdun.

The Queen of France is extremely ill. The beginning of last week the populace surrounded the hotel of the Envoy Extraordinary from Vienna, in consequence of the report being spread of a German army being on its way into France.

The minister agreed instantly to quit the kingdom, or himself, and his hotel, would have both been sacrificed to the fury of the mob.

Every thing is managed with great order at Paris. The National troops conduct themselves with the regularity of vereran soldiers.

The National Assembly are busily employed in forming the Constitution of the new Government. This is a task of great difficulty, and will lead to many discussions.

The accounts received from the Duke of Dorset, mentioned in the evening papers of Saturday, are, that rumours were industriously circulated by the Queen's party, that the English were the secret instigators of the French commotions, that they meant to burn the fleet at Brest, and accomplish a thousand other mischiefs.—These rumours, though unworthy of notice, had alarmed the English in Paris, and the Duke of Dorset had thought them worth his while to contradict.

The matter will be best explained by an extract from the Proceedings of the National Assembly on the 29th ult.

The President read to the Assembly a letter from the Duke of Dorset, addressed to the Comte de Montmorin, which his Excellency prays him to make known to the National Assembly. "That there was a rumour, that in a project formed to seize on the port of Brest, an application had been made for the support of the English Court. He expresses how much such a treachery would shock both him and his Court.

"He adds, that while he communicates this unpleasant misrepresentation to M. Montmorin, he thinks it incumbent on him to say, that his Court has never harboured the idea of interrupting the harmony that subsists between the two nations:—That it is false that the English squadron is cruizing within view of the French Coast—And, in fine, he assures the National Assembly, that they may depend with full confidence on the good faith of the English people, and he intreats them not to entertain suspicions of him in particular."

This letter was received with marked and general applause.

By a gentleman just arrived from the continent, we are assured, that the King, Queen, and Monsieur, are still at Versailles.

In every city and town throughout France, where the militia is embodied, no one private house has been broke open, or one robbery committed, either in the towns or upon the road.

The English, in every part, conduct themselves with the greatest circumspection, so as not to give offence, and are consequently treated with attention every where.

From the Hague of the 26th ult. we hear, that a foreigner, who travels under the title of Count N——, but suspected to be of higher dignity, had arrived there a few days before; and, after a long audience with the Prince, a Council was assembled the next day by the Stadtholder, at which all the principal members of the States General, and the above stranger, were present. The stranger set off afterwards towards Cleves.

The States were to meet on urgent business on the 28th. The business to open with a message from a foreign Court.

On the side of Italy and France, the Court of Turin, and some of the electors of the Empire, at the head of which is the Elector of Cologne, have taken alarm at the present situation of the French, now wholly under the guidance and tyranny of an armed mob; and are every where bringing their troops forward to the frontiers—not only to protect their own territories, but to give assistance to the Most Christian King, whose crown totters on his head.

On the other side of Europe—the new Sultan has displayed the *Prophet's Standard*, and goes himself to the war; which has inspired new ardour in his troops.

A letter from Marseilles, dated the 2d ult. advises, that the day before two polacres, laden with new wheat from Algiers, had arrived in that port, which it was expected would soon be followed by many more cargoes, as soon as vessels could be procured on the coast of Barbary.

The Theatre Françoise in Paris have offered the profits of three nights to benevolent uses. The two first nights to the general subscription at the Hotel de Ville; and the third night to the privates of the King's guards, who had fought on the side of liberty. The French guards met on the subject of this offer, and resolved, "That they could not, from a sentiment of delicacy inseparable from their profession, profit by the obliging offer of the French Comedians, and therefore they requested the Managers of the Theatre to give the sums received to the people, who had groaned so long under the weight of scarcity and famine."

A Bank Director, now in Paris, writes word to his friend in London, that the people who did not make part of 48,000 city militia, have voluntarily given up their arms since the execution of M. Foulon, and returned to their several occupations.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the people who executed M. Foulon brought to the Hotel de Ville his watch, money, rings, buckles, and other valuables about his person.

French Inscription.—To the French Almanack for the year 1787, is a Frontispiece representing France seated on the Throne of Royalty, and taking by the hand the Genius of America, with the following expressive motto:

Hommage des Americains, à la France, sous le reigne de Louis XVI. Pacificateur des deux Mondes!

This peace-maker of the two worlds would have acted with more prudence, if he had exerted his pacific powers within the circle of his own dominions only.

There will be no celebration of the birth-days which happen this month at Windsor Castle. Their Majesties and the Princesses intending a residence of a month or six weeks longer at Weymouth and its environs.

Her Catholic Majesty was delivered of an Infanta, on the 3d of July, who was christened by the names of Maria Isabelle. Three days Gala followed.

Summonses are issued out this day, by order of the Lord Mayor, for a Court of Aldermen to be held at Guildhall to-morrow at one o'clock.

The price of flour having rose this day at the corn-market in Mark-lane, bread, it is expected, will again rise a whole size.

The proprietors of the Albion mills, Black-friars-bridge, apprehensive of some riotous attack on that building, having applied to Government to have their property protected, a great number of soldiers are stationed in the inside, lest any attempt should be made, to assail from without.

This morning a capital house in the city stopped payment for a very considerable sum.

On Friday morning, died at his house at Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. General John Fitzwilliam, Colonel of the 5th regiment of dragoon guards.

EAST INDIAMEN.

Yesterday morning at five o'clock, the purser of the Northumberland, Captain Rees, came to the India-House, with news of her safe arrival off Brighthelmstone.

She left Bengal the 15th March.

Arrived at St Helena the 2d June.

Sailed from thence on the 16th following, in company with the Deptford, Captain Gerrard, from China, and the Phœnix, Captain Gray, from Bengal and Madras.

The General Coote sailed from St Helena 10th June. The Northumberland parted from the Phœnix the 15th July, all well

Passengers in the Northumberland from Bengal.

Mrs Sarah Francis River and her child.	Lieut. Alexander Caldwell —— Rich. Humphreys
Benjamin Aplin, Esq.	Mr Archibald Campbell
H. Chicklin Plowden, Esq.	— Thomas Clarke
James Grant, Esq.	— John Johnston
Simeon Ewart, Esq.	— Dan. Trail
Capt. R. Duncannon	— John Calder
Lieut. John Grey	— Samuel Bean
John Delves Broughton	— William Newcombe
Richard Llewellyn	— James Kinley
Ensign Hugh Rose	

The packets with the private letters are not come up yet; but we hear they are numerous.

BANKRUPT.

James Barry, late of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland, but now of the parish of Christ Church, in the city of London, merchant.—John Hayes of Watrington, in the county of Lancaster, failcloth-manufacturer.—Thomas Bobbs the younger, of Great Coggleshall, in the county of Essex, currier and leather-cutter.—William Birkett of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, housebuilder, joiner, and bricklayer.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 3.

Bank Stock, 185½.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 79¼ a ½.	Ditto Ann. —
Ditto con. 79¼ a 78¾.	Ditto Bonds, 97 prem.
Ditto 1726, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. 1777, 99½ a ¾.	Ditto Old Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 116¾ a 115¾.	New ditto, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23½ a 3-16ths.	3 per cent. 1751, —
Short 1787, —	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 13 15-16ths a ¾.	Lottery Tickets, 15l. 17s.
	Exchequer bills, —
	Tontine, —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 2. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

On the 2d instant, the Marchioness of Tweeddale was safely delivered of a daughter.

Died at her house of Glengyle, on Sunday the 26th ultimo, Mrs Isabel MacGregor, wife of James MacGregor, Esq; of Glengyle.

On Sunday 2d August, died at Edinburgh, in the 23d year of his age, Alexander Reid, A. M. student in Divinity, a young man eminently endowed with the qualities which constitute an useful and an agreeable member of Society.—While the benevolence of his dispositions, the sincerity of his friendship, and the politeness of his manners, fitted him to shine in private life; the vigor of his mind, improved by a correct and liberal education,—the elegance of his taste, formed upon an intimate knowledge of the best authors,—and the steadiness of his character, incapable of descending to any thing unbecoming, qualified him to adorn that profession to which his views were directed.

On Sunday, Sir William Howe arrived at Dumbreck's Hotel, St Andrew's Square, from London.

Monday last, William Macdowall, Esq; of Garthland, was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, in room of Colonel Montgomery, who has accepted of the place of Inspector General of military roads in Scotland.

Tuesday last, at a quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians here, Dr John Gillies, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, and Dr James Clark of the island of Dominica, were elected Fellows of the College.

Tuesday, a very ingenious discourse was preached in St Andrew's Church, for the benefit of that excellent, useful, and well-conducted charity, the Orphan Hospital, by the Rev. Mr Baird, minister of Dunkeld, from Job, chap. xxix. v. 16. "I was a father to the poor; and the cause which I knew not I searched out." A very liberal collection was made for the Orphans.

For some days past, the weather has been remarkably fine and warm. A continuance of it cannot fail of having happy effects on the ensuing harvest, which, in most places, promises to be very productive.

Potatoes are selling at eightpence the peck in Edinburgh, on account of the great crop now on the ground of that useful vegetable.

On Monday last, was held in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, the Annual Competition for Premiums given by the Highland Society of London to the three best performers on the Bagpipe, in presence of a Committee of judges and directors, appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a very numerous and genteel assembly, who honoured the Committee with their attendance.

The first prize, being a handsome Pipe with forty merks, was adjudged to Duncan Macnab from Lorn, Argyleshire, as the best performer; the second prize, thirty merks, was given to John Macdonald from Findynate, in Strathtay; and the third prize, also thirty merks, to John Macgregor, jun. from Perthshire. The judges expressed their approbation of the other performers, who had greatly improved since last competition; and the money received from the sale of tickets was divided among the unsuccessful candidates, for defraying their travelling expences, and encouraging them to a continuance of improvement in the Ancient Martial Music of Scotland.

The dancing of Highland Reels between the different parts of the Competition afforded much entertainment to the company, who seemed highly pleased with the exhibition.

Theatrical Intelligence.

On Tuesday evening, Mr Fennell made his second appearance, for his own benefit, in the characters of *Alexander* and the *Lyar*, and was received with unbounded applause by a brilliant and crowded audience. In the part of *Alexander*, he displayed his powers to great advantage; but, in the *Lyar*, he was particularly successful; which, being his first appearance in Comedy, gives the lovers of the Drama reason to hope he will not be an unfavoured votary of *Thalia*.

After the Farce, Mr Fennell addressed the audience in the following terms:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Impress'd with the warmest sense of the honour you have conferred on me this evening, and wishing, though ineffectually, to express my gratitude, I take my leave.

"Should any future opportunity allow me the pleasure of again appearing before you, the recollection of the great indulgence and liberality I have experienced on my return to the stage, will ever be my most powerful incitement to merit a continuance of your favour."

Court of Session.

The following is a list of the Appeals from the Court of Session in Scotland, that have been heard by the House of Lords this Session of Parliament, with the determinations generally:

1. Ann Ogilvie *versus* Mary Gordon, *Affirmed* with 50l. costs.
2. Sinclairs v. Thriepland, *Remitted* with instructions.
3. Gordon of Braid v. City of Edinburgh, *Affirmed* with a variation.
4. Scott v. Creditors Seton of Touch, *Affirmed.*
5. Strachan v. Graham of Balgowan, *Remitted* with instructions.
6. Mitchel, &c. v. Dundas, *Remitted* with instructions.
7. Hay v. Hay, *Affirmed.*
8. Grant v. Earl of Morton, *Affirmed.*
9. Wood and Co. v. Hamilton, *Affirmed.*

Abstract.

Affirmed,	6
Remitted,	3
Total,	9

Court of Exchequer.

Writ of error, his Majesty's Advocate v. Milne, *Delayed* till next Session.

Yesterday morning, a mason was unfortunately killed in the New Town, by the falling of a scaffold on which he was at work.

Tuesday se'ennight, three children (girls) having gone into the water at Kirkcudbright to bathe, unfortunately went beyond their depth. A man happening to be passing at the time, sent his dog to their assistance, who providentially brought out one of them, but the other two were drowned.

We hear that Messr. Parker and Jones have generously offered to exhibit their entertaining Equestrian performances for the benefit of the poor of this city.

The London, Richard Gardner, from Leith, arrived in the Thames 2d August, all well.

The Magistrates have sentenced Mackintyre, convicted of stealing from the shop of a haberdasher on North Bridge Street, as mentioned in our last, to be whipped by the hands of the common executioner, on the platform west end of the tolbooth, on Wednesday next, and thereafter to be banished the city and liberties for life, under the usual certifications.

On Thursday evening last, a well dressed man, in a sailor's habit, went about Dumfries, selling raw sugar, in parcels of a quarter of an hundred wright, neatly packed up. Upon examining one of them, by a person who had bought it, there was discovered to be about three pounds of sugar at the top, and all the rest sand. Next day diligent search was made for him by order of the Magistrates, but without effect.

Friday last, the Magistrates of Aberdeen caused seize some butter in the market, and, on its being found deficient in half an ounce per pound, confiscated the whole for the use of the poor.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last;

					Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	*Aug.*	3.	8 P. M	——	61	29.76
Tuesday,	——	4.	8 A. M.	——	68	29.73
			2 P. M.	——	66	29.73
Wednesday,	——	5.	8 A. M.	——	64	29.60
			8 P. M.	——	56	29.35
Thursday,	——	6.	8 A. M.	——	58	29.60

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

July 18. Commerce, Wylie, from Leith, for St Petersburgh.
19. Victory, Rutherford, from Memel, for Dysart, timber.
Eagle, Thomas, from Perth, for Memel, ballast
Ranger, Simpson, from Havre de Grace, for Dantzic, do.
Albony, Reis, from Ayr, for Memel, ditto.
George, Wood, from Havre de Grace, for Dantzic, do.
William, Johnston, from Newry, for Stockholm, ditto.
Ruby, Johnson, from Bo-ness, for St. Petersburgh, coals.
Hope, Baxter, from Dysart, for Copenhagen, coals.
Janet and Sarah, Smith, from Ferrol, for Copenhag. guns.
Olive Branch, Mackenzie, from Borrowstounness, for St Petersburgh, coals.
Industry, Duncan, from Dublin, for St Petersburgh.
Nelly, Baird, from Oban, for Memel, ballast.
20. Eleonora, Jamieson, from Gottenburgh for Kellingforce.
Fame, Colvill, from Liverpool, for Lubeck, salt.
James and David, Mudie, from Dundee, for St Petersb.
Elliot, Coutts, from London, for Stockholm, goods.
Hope, Petrie, from Dundee, for St Petersburgh, ballast.
21. Diligence, Lawson, from Amsterdam, for Dantzick, do.
Lively, Webster, from Dundee, for St Petersburgh, do.

Elsinore, July 21. 1789.——Wind N. W.

Wood and Howden.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Aug. 3. Generous Friends, Donaldson, from Hull, goods.
Friendship, Ritchie, from London, ditto.
4. Culloden, Maclaren, from Wilbeach, grain.
Exchange, Jackling, ditto, ditto.
Henry, Welch, from Rye, goods.
5. Lovely Mary, Gordon, from London, goods.
Elisabeth and Sarah, Marjor, from Nerve, wood.
Three sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Livingston, Mackie, for London.
Elisabeth, Burton, for Hull.
Kitty, Wilhart, for Newcastle,—all with goods.

This Day is published.

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE,

AND

BRITISH REVIEW;

For JULY 1789.

Embellished with an elegant Head of Pigalle, a celebrated French Sculptor, and a beautiful Engraving of the Statue of Julia Mammia, Mother of the Emperor Alexander Severus.

London: Printed for the proprietors, and sold by C. Forster, No. 41. Poultry;

J. M'Cliesh, at his Circulating Library, and J. Dickson, Edinburgh; Mr Duncan, Glasgow; and Mr Nielson, Paisley.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL of BREADALBANE, being resolved to preserve the Game upon his Estates in Perthshire and Argyleshire, hopes no gentleman will shoot there without liberty.

All poachers or others found shooting without liberty, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Lauderdale, being desirous to preserve the GAME on their estates in the counties of the Three Lothians, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Argyle, hope no Gentlemen will hunt or shoot thereon, without their authority.

Poachers, and all unqualified persons, will be prosecute.

A FIELD OF WHEAT

TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 8th of August, between the hours of one and two o'clock, there will be exposed to sale, by voluntary roup,

A FIELD of WHEAT of about seven acres, growing at Moredun Mains, near Greenend, in the parish of Liberton, three measured miles from Edinburgh, and betwixt the turnpike roads leading to Dalkeith and Newbottle.

The gardener at Moredun will shew the field.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

THE Estate of BISHOPTOWN, on the south banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to Dumbarton, about six miles from Paisley, at equal distances from Glasgow and Greenock. The Greenock road runs through the estate, about half a mile from the house of Bishoptown.

For particulars, apply to George Crawfurd, writer in Glasgow, or Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK SCOTT and JOHN PAGAN, Merchants in Greenock, as Copartners, trading under the Firm of Scott, Pagan, and Co. Merchants in Greenock, and of Pagan and Scott in Nova Scotia, and of the said Patrick Scott and John Pagan, as individuals.

THAT upon the application of the said Patrick Scott and John Pagan, as copartners, trading under the said firm of Scott, Pagan, and Co. Merchants in Greenock, and of Pagan and Scott, in Nova Scotia, and as individuals, with concurrence of certain creditors of the said Scott, Pagan, and Co. to the extent required by the statute, the Lords of Council and Session did, by interlocutor of 6th August current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said Patrick Scott and John Pagan, and of the said companies of Scott, Pagan, and Company, and of Pagan and Scott; and appointed their Creditors to meet at Greenock, in the house of John Mackechnie vintner there, upon Tuesday the 18th day of August current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to name an interim factor on the said sequestrated estate. Of which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute, and as directed by their Lordships interlocutor.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GORDON, Formerly Baker, thereafter Brewer, and now Baker in Edinburgh—a bankrupt.

THE creditors of the said Robert Gordon, are, in terms of the statute in that behalf, desired to meet upon 3d October next, being three years from the date of the sequestration, within the house of William Douglas, merchant in Leith, the trustee, to give such directions as they may judge necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's estate out of which no further dividend can be made.

By Order of the Honourable
The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock each day,

THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:

STRANRAER, Monday 10th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 22 Gallons Geneva, 8 gallons Brandy, and 15 gallons Rum, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles—8 gallons Cordial Waters, 85 pounds Tea, and a parcel of Irish Lawns and Hard Soap.

ABERDEEN, Tuesday, 11th August.

The *Sloop Bathia*, burden about 28 tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.—This vessel is now lying at Banff.

INVERNESS, Thursday, 13th August.

The *Sloop Ifabel*, burden 38 84-94th tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

THURSO, Saturday, 15th August.

The Hulls of the Sloops *Jean* and *Gaibarine*, *to be broken up*, and their materials to be sold entire.

OBAN, Monday, 17th August.

The *Sloop Margaret*, burden 34½ tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

WIGTON, Tuesday 11th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 95½ Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof; 115 gallons Brandy, and 8 gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles—A parcel of China, and a Long Open Boat.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wednesday 12th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 161½ Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof; 42 gallons Brandy, and 111 Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

The Hull of the Smack Mayflower, *to be broken up*, and her materials to be sold entire.

AYR, Thursday 13th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 47 gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof; 529 Gallons Brandy, and 40 gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

18 pieces Nankeen.

KIRKWALL, Thursday, 20th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 929½ gallons Geneva, and 9 gallons Rum, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles—4 gallons Cinnamon Waters, 6 bottles Cordials, 36 Ufers, 4 buthels Salt, with the Hulls of the Sloops Noble Ann and Amphitrite, *to be broken up*, and their materials to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap 73, sec. 31, it is, amongst other things, enacted, *That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in Spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits mixed together, (except shrub, cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.*

And, by the 34th sect. of the same statute, it is enacted, *That if any British rectified Spirits, or any mixture of British Spirits with foreign Spirits, shall be found in the custody of any dealer or dealers in spirits, not being a rectifier or compounder of British Spirits, exceeding the strength of 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, the same, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited and lost.*

Purchasers will also take notice, *That 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.*

A FARM NEAR DUNDEE TO LET.

THE FARM of MENZIES-HILL, (part of the estate of Invergowrie,) containing about 150 arable acres, inclosed and subdivided into 15 divisions. This farm derives considerable advantage from its vicinity to Dundee;—may be entered to at Whitsunday next, and will be set for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

Offers may be given in to the proprietor at Dundee, or to Mr William Scott, merchant there.

SALE OF SHARES
OF THE
East-Lothian and Merse Whale-Fishing Company.

To be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of August curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

TWO SHARES of the East-Lothian and Merse Whale-Fishing Company.—They will be exposed to sale at the reduced upset-price of 50 l. Sterling for both shares.

For further particulars, apply to George Johnston, writer to the signet.

FORFARSHIRE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Crockatt, vintner in Cupar Angus, upon Thursday the 24th day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon,

THE Farm of DYKEHEAD of CRAIGIES, lying in the barony of Craigies, parish of Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, containing above 120 Scots acres, almost all arable land, divided into four inclosures, and enjoying the privileges of pasturage and commonty on the adjoining hill of Knaptannity and Whitehill, and of peat, turf, and other fuel, in the mosses and hill of Kilry.

There is a good steading on the farm, built within these five or six years; and as it is at present let at only 22 l. it will admit of a considerable increase of rent. It is agreeably situated on the south side of the water of Isla, which forms the boundary of one of the fields at the Reeky Linn, a famous fall of 80 feet. It is about two miles distant from Alyth, ten from Forfar, eight from Cupar-Angus, and fifteen from Dundee.

The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of 20 l. Scots of feu-duty; the other public burdens are small, and the teinds are valued.

The tenants will show the farm; and for further information, application may be made to David Thomson, writer to the signet, South St David's Street, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds; and copies of the inventory of titles, and of the articles of roup, are lodged in the hands of Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 20th August curt. betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one afternoon,

THE LANDS of NORTH CALLINGE, with the Teinds, lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of Fife, containing about 227 Scots acres, all arable. They are situated within two miles of Cupar, the county town, and about four miles of the Frith of Forth, are of excellent quality, and whereof 80 acres are already inclosed. There is a complete Farm-house with offices, a pigeon-house, and a large garden, well stored with fruit-trees on the premisses. Besides the hedge-rows, which contain many hundreds of young trees, there are 4 acres 1 rood and 11 falls of plantation about 20 years old, all in a very thriving condition.

The whole lands (except about 29 acres) are in the possession of the proprietor, and in great heart, and may be entered to at the term of Martinmas first.

Robert Christie at Callinge, the proprietor, will show the subjects; John Shanks in Ceres will show a plan and measurement of the lands; and the articles of roup, and progress of writs, are in the hands of Henry Walker, writer in Cupar.

The trustees upon the said Robert Christie's estate again request, that his creditors will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of the said Henry Walker.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW DEWAR of Springfield, Merchant in Glasgow.

UPON a petition presented to the Court of Session for the said Andrew Dewar, with concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Court, by interlocutor, dated the 5th August current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Andrew Dewar; and appointed the creditors to meet in the house of Colin M'Farlane, vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 19th August current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute.

In obedience to which interlocutor, this notice is given to the creditors, and all concerned.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of ROSEHALL, lying within the parishes of Monkland and Bothwell, and sheriffdom of Lanark.—This estate consists of about 1665 English acres, of which 152 are in wood, grazings, and copsewood, the rest arable. The present free rent is only about 820 l. but very considerable rises will soon take place. Several valuable seams of coal run through the greatest part of the estate, which being at present wrought by the proprietor, the produce is not included in the above rental. Seams of iron stone also appear in many parts of the lands, and the timber and natural woods are of very great value.

The Mansion-house, which is newly built, is large and elegant, and stands surrounded with beautiful woods on the banks of the Calder, which runs through the estate for above two miles.

This estate is remarkably well situated for roads being bounded on the south by that leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow; thirty-five miles from the former, eight from the latter, and about five miles from Hamilton; and immediately on the north is the turnpike road from Glasgow to Airdrie, &c.

Great advantages may likewise be derived from the Monkland Canal, which is within a quarter of a mile from this estate.

Apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS
IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

THE Lands and Estate of COLDON, lying in the parish and shire of Kinross, are to be Sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, either jointly or in lots, upon Wednesday the 12th day of August curt. at six o'clock afternoon, if not sold by private bargain betwixt and that time.

The lands consist of about 740 Scots acres, partly inclosed and sheltered with thriving belts of planting, and are all out of lease at Martinmas next. They are pleasantly situated upon the side of Loch Leven, and are bounded by it to the extent of near two miles; and the access to them is easy and convenient, as the turnpike road from Queensferry to Perth runs through them. The grounds are of a good dry soil, calculated either for tillage or pasture, and they are capable of great improvement at a moderate expence, as there are lime and coal within a few miles of them, and they lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Kinross, where plenty of manure may be had.

The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. The title-deeds are clear, and, if agreeable to a purchaser, the greatest part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands.

If sold in lots, one lot will comprehend the grounds upon the east side of the turnpike road, excepting a small part at the west end of Loch Leven. This lot will consist of about 510 acres; and the purchaser will have a freehold qualification in the county.

The other lot will consist of the whole grounds upon the west side of the road, and the park at the west end of the loch, extending together to about 230 acres.

Those who wish to see the plan, title-deeds, and articles of roup, or to be informed of farther particulars, may apply to Mr Gourlay of Craigrothie, or to John Syme, writer in Edinburgh, either of whom have power to sell the lands by private bargain.

Lands in the Neighbourhood of Glasgow.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouse in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 19th day of August curt. between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, in one or more Lots as purchasers may incline,

THE Lands of KENMURE, lying in the barony parish of Glasgow, and county of Lanark, distant between three and four miles from Glasgow, having the Great Canal on the north, and the post-road from Edinburgh to Glasgow on the south. They are all inclosed and subdivided, and on them is a Mansion House and Offices, with a considerable extent of thriving plantations.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to Charles Stewart writer to the signet, Edinburgh, either of whom will give satisfaction as to the progress of writings, and treat for a private bargain, at any time before the day of sale.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 16th of September next at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURLIE, and HOGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the WRAES. These lands consist of 196 Scotch acres, are all sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the land are divided into thirty inclosures. The present free rents valuing what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leases of the farms off Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leases.

Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good mansion-house, consisting of a dining room, study, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a number of other conveniencies, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogerglen, there is a commodious house, consisting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies; and being situated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glasgow, and country adjacent. The offices consist of a good stable, byre, barn, brewhouse, &c. all lately built, and slated in a most sufficient manner.

There is on the premisses a good quantity of old timber, besides several young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, lie within the parish of Neilston, and shire of Renfrew, six miles distant from Glasgow, three from Paisley, and one from Neilston. The post to and from Glasgow passes by the foot of the avenue every day.

These subjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, besides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's distance of the lands.

There is a good Mansion-house on both the lands of Arthurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them; and these lands will be exposed to sale either together or separately as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlie, any person inclining to purchase may apply; and a copy of the rental, inventary of the writings and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaser, a considerable part of the money may lie in his hands.

LANDS FOR SALE,
IN THE COUNTY OF TWEEDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Monday the 10th of August curt. within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of KAILZIE, lying in the parishes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. Sterling. The soil is good and dry, and the whole estate (excepting the hill and sheep grounds) is well inclosed, subdivided, watered, and sheltered. There are on it many thriving young plantations, besides a considerable quantity of old timber. The mansion-house is very pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike-roads. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every sort, and a well-stocked pigeon house, and two large kitchen gardens. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good sporting country, and the purchaser may get possession immediately of the mansion house, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, of eight inclosures that were in the proprietor's natural possession, all of which are in excellent condition.

The premisses will be shown to any person calling at the house of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire at John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, and James Baillie, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and progress of writs.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.

There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 511 acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Athol; and the present free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS,
AND OF
AN EXTENSIVE OAK WOOD
IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August curt. betwixt the hours of five and seven in the afternoon,

THE Lands, Barony and Estate of *WESTER PENTCAITLAND*, comprehending the farms and possessions after mentioned, lying in the parish of Pentcaitland, and county of Haddington.

These lands are of considerable extent, consisting of about 846 acres, English measure. Some part (such as meadows) are generally kept in pasture, yet, in fact, the whole is arable; and, although mostly inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, or stone walls, yet the same is still capable of great improvement, being in general of the very best soil, and situated in the centre of a fertile country, in the near neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. and possessing within themselves every mean of improvement, there being coal and lime in all the farms.——The coal in these lands, considering the present state of the adjacent coalworks, on being fitted and set a going, which can be done at no great expence, must immediately turn out a productive and very lucrative property.—There were proposals made to the late proprietor for a lease of the coal, either a fixed rent, or the fifth load of outputs, the proprietor to put on a check-grieve, or to pay so much annually for each pickman employed, the number not being under 12 at least: And a permission was granted to make trials, but no lease has been hitherto granted. In consequence of these and former trials the existence and seams of coal are ascertained.——Independent of the wood to be hereafter mentioned, and of a good deal of valuable timber in hedge rows, &c. on the different farms, there is on one of the farms a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about eighteen years old, covering about twenty-five acres English measure, well kept and fenced, and inexcellent order.

The whole lands are held blench of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books at 1118 l. 17 s. 8 d. Scots, of valued rent. This valuation is accurately and distinctly subdivided; and, as there is a very old Retour, ascertaining a part of the estate (which impinges very little on the valued rent) to be a Forty Shilling land of old extent, very near three freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington, can be made on the valued rents, besides another freehold qualification on the Retour; and there is a crown charter already expede, the precept in which is yet unexecuted.——There are complete heritable rights to the tiends, and the public burdens.

The leases on this estate are in general nearly expired.—The whole farms are steel-bow, and the thirlage is, by agreement, already abolished at the expiry of the present lease of the mill.

The present yearly rent, exclusive of the coal, is only 545 l. 10 s. Sterling. But as all the leases (except one to be hereafter noticed) are nearly expired, it is assured on the most respectable authority of persons of skill, as well as on private offers already made, that, at the issue of the leases, the same would set, and be moderately rented, at 720 l. Sterling, per annum—upset price, including the coal and whole superiorities, to be 21,000 l. Sterling.

AS ALSO,

The *WOOD* of *PENTCAITLAND*, at Woodhall, one of the farms on the estate before mentioned.

The Wood is chiefly Oak; a small part of it has been already cut, but what remains to cut occupies about 75 acres, English measure, and contains upwards of 24,500 oak trees, and about 9000 birch, besides ash, &c. The situation is advantageous for the sale of bark, being at a convenient distance from Leith, Edinburgh, Haddington, Dalkeith, &c.

The last cutting of this wood commenced in the year 1746, and continued for eleven years; and nine or ten years are to be allowed for the present cutting—to be paid by yearly instalments.

If the wood is sold separate from the estate, there is to be a reservation in favour of the purchaser of the estate, or of the stole of the wood, to mark annually, and preserve any such number of trees, as he may chuse shall not be cut, on paying the value thereof to the purchaser of the wood, according as the same shall be determined by neutral persons.—The upset price of the wood to be 2400 l. Sterling.

If offerers do not appear for the estate in one lot, the same will be exposed to public roup, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The WESTER FARM of PENTCAITLAND, with the tiends and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of Andrew Muter, consisting of about 122 acres, English measure, paying of present rent 121 l. 4 s. Sterling, (converting the hens at 7d)——The present lease expires at Martinmas 1790. There is the best reason to believe that this farm would then set on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 140 l. Sterling, per annum—upset price to be 4000 l. Sterling, which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent. This lot to hold feu of the exposer, or the purchaser of lot 7th, for payment of 5 s. Sterling of feu duty, yearly, and doubling the feu duty on the entry of every heir or singular successor, in full of every other casualty; and the coal also to be reserved to the exposer or purchaser of lot 10th.

LOT II.

The NORTH FARM OF PENTCAITLAND, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by Archibald Logan, consisting of about 58 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 50 l. 12 s. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1791, and there is the best reason to know, that this farm would then set, and be moderately rented at 75 l. Sterling *per annum*. On this farm there is a well stocked pigeon-house, on which no rent is stated. 2dly, The EASTER FARM OF PENCAITLAND, with the Brew-steading, &c. as presently possessed by John Hunter, consisting of about 50 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 60 l. 7 s. Sterling.—The present lease expires at Martinmas 1797; and, it is computed, as aforesaid, that this farm would then set, and be moderately rented at 70 l. Sterling. 3dly, Sundry COTLAND POSSESSIONS, mostly without lease, presently in the occupation of John Merrylees, Robert Ross, James Baimsfather, Mr George Anderson minister, William Park's heirs, and the cottages and yards in the town or village of Pencaitland, presently occupied by sundries, consisting in all of about 25 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 30 l. 16 s. Sterling, and would set on permanent leases at 35 l. Sterling at least. 4thly, The BLEACHFIELD OF KINCHEY, presently possessed by the heirs of John Mossman, consisting of between 3 and 4 acres, English measure, and paying of present rent 3 l. Sterling. On this bleachfield there are valuable houses and offices built, which fall to the proprietor at the end of the lease; but on account of the long endearance of it, no value is put on this circumstance. Upset price of this lot to be 5100 l. Sterling, which is short of 28 years purchase of the computed rents. This lot to hold feu of the exposer, or the purchaser of the superiority, for payment of five shillings sterling of feu-duty; and the coal to be also reserved as aforesaid.

LOT III.

The FARM OF WOODHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by the heirs of William Park, consisting of about 115 acres English measure, and paying of present rent 65 l. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1792, and would then set, and be moderately rented at 85 l. Sterling per annum. Also, the STOLE of the WOOD of WOODHALL, consisting of about 80 acres, English measure, subject to the cutting of the present wood for 10 years. The pasturage of this wood is moderately computed from 15 l. to 20 l. Sterling *per annum*, independent of the value of the next growth of the wood. Upset price of this lot to be 3000 l. which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the growth of the wood. This lot to hold feu of the exposer, or purchaser of the superiority thereof for payment of five shillings Sterling of feu-duty, and the coal to be also reserved as aforesaid.

LOT IV.

The FARM OF BROOMRIG, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by Miss Menzies and her subtenants, consisting of about 168 acres, English measure.—This farm has long been possessed by near relations of the family of the proprietor, without lease. Part of it is possessed by subtenants, at a rent of from 60 l. to 70 l. and a considerable part of the best grounds in Miss Menzies's natural possession. And the whole would instantly set on a permanent lease, and be moderately rented at 135 l. Sterling per annum. On this possession, besides the farm-steading and offices, there is a neat modern mansion house, in good repair, pleasantly situated, with a garden adjoining, elegantly laid out, and well stocked with fruit trees, &c. Upset price to be 3800 l. Sterling, which is about 28 years purchase of the computed rent, without putting any value on the house and garden.——This lot to hold feu of the exposer or purchaser of the superiority thereof, for payment of 5 s. Sterling of feu-duty. The coal to be reserved as aforesaid.

LOT V.

The FARM OF FOULSTRUTHER, with the teind and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mr Andrew Wights consisting of thirteen inclosures, containing in all about 229 acres, English measure. Having been set out of favour to the present tacksman, only pays 59 l. 7 s. Sterling. The present lease expires at Martinmas 1809; and would then let, and be moderately rented at 150 l. Sterling per annum. On this farm there is a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about 18 years old, covering about 25 acres, English measure, well kept and fenced. And in this plantation the tenant has not even the privilege of pasturage.—The upset price to be 3000 l. Sterling, which, on account of the endurance of the present lease, is only 20 years purchase of the computed rent.——This lot also to be held feu, and the coal reserved as aforesaid.

LOT VI.

The KIRKLANDS OF PENCAITLAND, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by Mrs Dickson and John Dickson her son, paying of present rent 31 l. 5 s. Sterling.——John Dickson's possession is of a quarter per annum, and the remainder without lease.—Of these lands there is a retour in the 1590, ascertaining the same to be a forty-shilling land of old extent.—The upset price of property and superiority to be 400 l. Sterling, which, is rating the property at 150 l. Sterling, and the superiority at 250 l. Sterling.

LOT VII.

The Feu-duty and Superiority of the WESTER FARM OF PENTCAITLAND, possessed by Andrew Muter's heir, rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 273 11 11

Ditto of EASTER FARM of ditto, John Hunter's, - - - 136 4 3

Sum valuation, Scots L. 409 16

Upset price to be 250 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII.

The Feu-duties and Superiority of BROOMRIG, rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 225 14 10

North Farm of PENTCAITLAND, Archibald Logan, ditto, - - 114 2 3

Sundry small possessions of lot 2d separately, valued at - - - 63 15 5

Sum valuation, Scots L. 403 12 6

Upset price to be 250 l. Sterling.

LOT IX.

The Feu-duty and Superiority of FOULSTRUTHER, rated in the cess-books at a valuation of L. 133 19 6

Ditto of WOODHALL, ditto, 146 14 7

Sundry small possessions in Pentcaitland, rented at - - - 12 17 7

Sum valuation, Scots L. 293 11 8

The upset price to be 200 l. Sterling.

LOT X.

The property of the coal in the whole foresaid lands and farms.——The upset price to be specified in a future advertisement.

The forrester at Woodhall will show the wood and boundaries, &c. and the different tenants will readily show the farms.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the surveys, leases, rentals, and articles of roup, &c. and has authority to treat for a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

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